

Wanted—A Leader

No one will accuse A. R. Erskine of being an impractical dreamer. No one will suggest that he voices merely hopes. No one would think of dubbing him a visionary.

He does dream—but his dreams are based upon cold, hard calculations from facts and figures.

He does hope—but his hopes rest upon the firm foundation of knowledge of what may be accomplished.

He is a visionary—but his vision is prompted by his experience, his complete mastery of facts, his thorough understanding of the power, the needs, the possibilities of the great industry which he heads.

When he tells the people of South Bend that this city has its chance of becoming larger than Toledo, he gives a promise, not a prophecy.

Mr. Erskine has made other pledges to this city. Every one of these has been kept to the letter and beyond the letter.

His institution is by far the greatest in Indiana. It pays more taxes than any other institution in the state. Each month it turns over to the federal government approximately a half million dollars in addition to the ordinary taxes on incomes or profits.

His announcement of plans for a greatly enlarged plant, to employ an additional 10,000 men by 1925 and 2,500 additional men before the first of next year entitles his plea for cooperation in the matter of city building to the most earnest consideration.

Mr. Erskine says there is need of a leader. What he means is that the progressive spirit of South Bend, the steady and cold purpose to make this a great city, be marshalled together to grasp an opportunity.

He asks no aid to build a factory. He only asks that South Bend be big enough to care for the men and women who will come here to live.

He is no promoter asking a subsidy, but a business man whose first interest is the comfort and welfare of his associates, and from the cold standpoint of business he asks that the city grasp this chance.

He is telling the people of this city today that very soon thousands of new citizens will be at the doors of this city, seeking homes.

He is telling this city that these men will have families and that each week their pay envelopes will be spent with merchants and with landlords.

He is telling this city to prepare for prosperity and challenging the vision of other men of this city to be big enough to meet, not an emergency, but the demands upon their own business.

He is asking for a leader, because he believes that by a coordination of forces, the city as a whole will be able to reap the full benefits of this additional industry.

He is asking South Bend to do for itself what he is doing for the Studebaker Corporation—meet the demands for its product.

The business of South Bend is to furnish homes for citizens. Its product is comfortable and ample living conditions. To the man who can bring together the enterprise, the enlightened selfishness and the public pride of this city into an active, alert organization that will build and build and build, will come unusual honor and great profit.

Who is that man? And what will you do to cash in on this chance?

Daugherty Turns Down Pleas of Children Crusaders For Pardons

Will Take Up Each Case Individually on Merits, Attorney General States

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Checkers, the children's crusade, which included the capital 37 wrong today on behalf of 114 war law violators now serving prison terms, got little encouragement from Atty. Gen. Daugherty as to recommendation for executive clemency and were uncertain tonight of their next move.

There was some talk that Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare and other leaders in the American Civil Liberties union, the organization having in charge the wives, mothers and children of the prisoners, had come all the way to Washington to release from prison, would attend the president's church tomorrow with their charges in the hope he would hear their appeal. There is some disposition on the part of the leaders to send some of the children back home, but keep a party of about 15 here "until we get action."

Some of the little bedraggled tots already are tired.

Arriving in Washington early this morning, the party composed mostly of children under 12 or 13 years old, reached the white house gates shortly before 11 o'clock, to be told that there was little possibility that the president would see them. The

police stationed at the gates informed them of the regulations against carrying banners inside the grounds and the placards were checked outside.

Before their arrival, Secy Christian announced to newspapermen that the president would not see the crusaders, but that they would be given "every consideration" by Atty. Gen. Daugherty.

The attorney general, after listening to the appeal made by Mrs. O'Hare, announced that he was "opposed to a general amnesty," but would take up "each case individually" when and where he made an "every careful consideration" on its merits.

At this point, Mrs. W. B. Hough, of Rockford, Ill., a frail little woman, poorly but neatly clad, timidly stepped closer to the attorney general and told of her two sons, one had gone overseas and fought for his country, and the other Clyde Hough, who is now serving a term for violation of the espionage act for failing to register in the draft. After serving his term, the mother told Mr. Daugherty, Clyde was met at the door and re-arrested for violating a law that "had not been in existence" when her boy was sent to jail the first time.

"Both on your account and on his account, and on account of the government," Mr. Daugherty spoke up, "I will take that matter up as soon as his papers reach me and give it careful consideration."

RUSSIANS ATTEMPT TO KILL CHURCH ROBBERS

By Associated Press.
RIGA, April 28.—An attempt was made to assassinate the members of the Russian soviet commission requisitioning church treasures at Tver, on the right bank of the Volga river, it was reported in Soviet official quarters here today.

While the commission was carrying out its requisition, according to the reports received here, a member of the "Black hundred" threw a bomb into the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, an ancient edifice of rare beauty, built in 1659. No one was injured, but the explosion shattered many ancient statues and windows and the main doors were torn from their hinges.

THE WEATHER.
Indiana: Fair Sunday and probably Monday; rising temperature.
Lower Michigan: Fair Sunday and probably Monday; rising temperature in south portion.

SHERIFF PREPARES TO CURB STRIKE RIOTING

By Associated Press.
UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 28.—New developments in the Fayette county coke region today following riots at Tower Hill No. 1 of the Hillman Coal Co., 10 miles from here, and at the Orient mine of the Orient Coal & Coke Co., included orders by Sheriff I. J. Shaw that no assemblies of any kind will be permitted in the county, a request from the sheriff for an additional machine gun and 10,000 rounds of ammunition and reports from the Uniontown hospital that Tony Rose, who was shot by a state policeman the Tower Hill fight, is expected to die from his wounds. All of the four state policemen injured in the early morning riot will recover.

Capt. Herbert Smith, in charge of the district, said tonight, although Lieut. Charles T. Smith is in a serious condition, one of his eyes having been nearly torn from its socket. He was severely beaten by the crowd of about 500 men and women, his gun having jammed when he attempted to shoot in self-defense.

POLICE ARREST TWO SUSPECTS IN BRUNER CASE

Confession of Former Employee of Slain Man Claimed by Authorities.

MOTIVE NOT FATHOMED

Showman's Brother-in-Law Bribed Powell to Shoot Bruner, Theory.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., April 29.—With two men in jail here charged with the murder of John T. Bruner, circus owner, who was shot to death at his home at Riverside, N. J., March 19, County Detective Parker tonight said inquiry is continuing into an alleged conspiracy to do away with Bruner.

Harry C. Mohr, brother-in-law of the slain man, and Charles M. Powell, former employee in Bruner's circus, were formally charged with the crime today after Mohr was arrested in Camden. Powell confessed according to Burlington county authorities, that Mohr had urged him for months to kill Bruner.

According to the confession, Mohr gave Powell money to buy the shotgun and shells with which to kill Bruner and drove him to the circus man's home the night of the shooting. After he had shot Bruner as the latter sat near a closed window reading, he escaped in the closed car driven by Mohr, Powell's alleged confederate.

Mohr had given him money several times in the four months preceding the shooting of Bruner and had promised him \$1,000 when he (Continued on page two.)

MELLON REVOKES TREASURY RULING ON WILSON FUND

Commissioner Blair's Ruling Will Be Subject to Review Before Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secy Mellon today ordered withdrawal pending further consideration of the ruling of the internal revenue bureau that contributions to the Woodrow Wilson foundation were not exempt from income taxes.

Announcement of Mr. Mellon's action was made in a letter to Sen. Glass of Virginia, made public tonight by the treasury. The letter was made public following a complaint by the Mellon with Asst. Com. Smith of the revenue bureau, acting in the absence of Com. Blair.

The letter to Sen. Glass said: "The question of whether the contributions to the Woodrow Wilson foundation were exempt from the federal income tax has only come to my attention since the publicity given to the ruling made. While the case differs essentially from the McKinley memorial association, it seems to me that in the present ruling due consideration has not been given to the effect of the congressional interpretation as to what constitutes an exclusive educational purpose in the incorporation of the Roosevelt memorial association."

"I have accordingly asked Com. Blair to have the ruling heretofore made in the case of the McKinley memorial association, and in view of determining whether the contributions for the Woodrow Wilson foundation should not be treated in the same way as those made to the Roosevelt memorial association."

"Under the circumstances, it has seemed to me proper that I should advise you of this action and that the ruling will be withdrawn pending further consideration of the matter."

SAMUEL LEEPER GIVEN DIVORCE FROM WIFE

Samuel Leeper, prominent South Bend business man, was granted a divorce late Saturday afternoon in superior court by Judge Chester R. Montgomery, from Della Leeper.

The severing of the marital ties ended a marriage of 33 years. The only charge mentioned in the complaint was of abandonment. The complaint setting out that Mrs. Leeper abandoned her husband April 29, 1918. They were married July 7, 1885.

Mr. Leeper was formerly president of the American Trust Co. and prominently identified with South Bend business, filed his complaint Saturday afternoon and obtained the decree upon the formal showing shortly after. It is understood that all property rights were settled out of court. Mrs. Leeper, it was reported yesterday, is now residing in California.

Flood Victims Facing Danger of Starvation in Louisiana Regions

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—Reports were received here today that the 1,000 inhabitants of Harrisonburg, La., and 500 refugees from Calahoula, Concordia, and other flooded parishes in that section, faced starvation unless food supplies reached them soon. As a result of the appeals for help, various agencies immediately redoubled their efforts to transport food stocks into the flooded area.

A steamboat loaded with provisions was reported to be en route to Harrisonburg. Five hundred more refugees from the surrounding country were expected to reach the town tomorrow. This, it was recognized, would increase the gravity of the food shortage problem.

ANOTHER PECULIAR JELLISON CHAPTER BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Vinnedge Tells of Prosecutor's Repeated Refusals to File Warrants.

Another of those peculiar chapters of Jellison history was related Saturday by Clem Vinnedge, 215 E. Ohio st., who charges that he, together with his cousin, Frank Barkley, 210 Pennsylvania, had offered sworn affidavits of the existence of slot machines, sworn to complaints and search warrants and that Pros. Jellison refused to file them.

He declares that these affidavits were offered at various times between August and October when the chance remark of Federal Judge Anderson about local conditions caused a hurried cleaning up of gambling conditions.

Vinnedge and Barkley assert that their interest was first centered upon the gambling machines when a little nephew, aged 10, lost money given him for books by a widowed mother in one of the machines.

They welcomed a chance to wipe them out and visited 60 places where these machines were exhibited.

They swore to the complaint in the office of a republican attorney, who went with them to demand that they be filed and search warrants issued. The attorney says that he was also interested at the time in defending one unprotected owner of slot machines who had been arrested and was quite willing to start this counter-fire in behalf of his client who had no "pull" and no protector.

Refused to File Warrants.

Both Vinnedge and the attorney charge that Jellison refused to file these warrants, which gave names, dates and places where machines were being used to swindle the unwary, but that Jellison refused and gave as a reason that he did not wish to antagonize the city administration then in power and which had an agreement for placing the machines.

The demand for warrants, say repeated on various occasions and a final threat was made to take the matter to the attorney-general of the state and demand action, when the slot machines disappeared in that seamy before the blast from the federal court.

While this demand was being made, the original client of the attorney, from whom nine machines had been taken, finally got out of court by paying a fine of \$25 for running one machine, and securing the return of his other eight which had been seized.

All of which throws a new light upon that mysterious system run by 24 percent of all receipts in return for protection. None of his machines, which operated in this city, were seized nor was he prosecuted.

The machines of this other offender, who operated outside the city and paid nothing for protection, were put out of business. Enough said.

COUNCIL WILL MEET.
Geneva, April 29.—The executive council of the League of Nations will meet here on May 11, regardless of whether the Geneva conference has ended or not. It is prepared to take over such matters as the Geneva gathering may refer to it.

LEADS GIANT ENTERPRISE



A. R. ERSKINE.

Esther O'Keefe Scores Real Triumph In Local Address

Plymouth Woman, Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Congress, Is Warmly Received by Large Audience at High School Mass Meeting.

An audience of approximately 500 men and women vigorously applauded the speech of Miss Esther O'Keefe at the high school auditorium on Saturday night.

A reception by approximately 500 men and women, the same ones, was tendered her at the close of the meeting and there was a unanimous pledge of support for her on Tuesday in the primary in which she is a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress from this district.

Miss O'Keefe showed herself to be a trained public speaker and a woman with a thorough knowledge of public questions. She also presented a very definite platform of principles on which she stands.

Doubts Swept Away.

Her personality and her sincerity won those who came in doubt as to the availability of a woman for so important a position had her doubts swept away as she carried her audience with her and provoked round after round of applause by ringing declarations on public policy.

The audience, which greeted her in this primary meeting, pronounced by those who have watched political meetings for years to be most unusual in a primary contest, was representative of the city.

It was about evenly divided between men and women. The applause was not divided on any line but was spontaneous and unanimous. Every promise made in her behalf at the close of the speech was enthusiastically received.

Seated upon the platform with Miss O'Keefe, when the curtain was raised, were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayr, Sr., Mrs. Lillian Kreighbaum, Miss Gladys Monroe, city clerk, and Miss Hoke.

POLICE INCLINED TO CREDIT ALIBI

Slain Teacher's Sutor Released, But Still Under Surveillance.

By Associated Press.
DANVILLE, Ill., April 29.—States Atty. J. H. Lewman tonight ordered an autopsy of the stomach of Gertrude Hanna, found dead in a Hoppeston parsonage last Thursday in an effort to determine how the girl met her death. At the same time Sheriff Knox asserted that his investigation tended to substantiate the alibi of John C. Wyman, the girl's former sweetheart, was subjected to a 26-hour grilling by the Hoppeston authorities.

Wyman made himself appear ready for himself by his conflicting statements, said the sheriff, "but we have checked up his alibi and are convinced he at least told a partial truth when he said he was in Danville for several days immediately preceding and following the girl's disappearance on March 23. Wyman is still under surveillance," the sheriff added.

The confessed father of Miss Hanna's unborn child, Wyman, the authorities believe can shed considerable light on the case. Strengthening of Wyman's alibi has been under consideration.

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STUDEBAKER EXPANSION WILL MAKE CITY ONE OF COUNTRY'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

\$3,000,000 to Be Expended Immediately—Will Bring Thousands of Workers Here Before Jan. 1 and Eventually Make City Exceed Toledo in Size—Erskine Warns of Housing Shortage.

South Bend is destined to outstrip Toledo in population. South Bend is on the eve of the greatest growth in its experience, not a mushroom inflation, but a stable, steady increase that by the year 1925 will add approximately 30,000 new inhabitants to its population.

That growth starts within the next two weeks when the Studebaker Corporation begins the building of new structures, and embarks upon a policy of fixed expansion that is to produce this change.

The first step in that program is the immediate expenditure of \$3,000,000 for new buildings and machinery needed to keep pace with and meet the demands for 1923.

This was the decision of the board of directors at their meeting on Saturday morning, at which this sum was appropriated for the building program.

Sees Real Metropolis.

The prophecy, rather the promise, of greater growth comes from Pres't Erskine, whose eyes, as he looked down upon the commercial center, visualized it as filled with skyscrapers, as teeming with even greater activity, as the nucleus of a real metropolis.

His vision was based upon his knowledge of the demands made upon his own business, and was not the dream of an enthusiast. His vision was reduced to plain statistical figures, to drawings, to definite plans based upon definite experience and a definite demand.

The South Bend plant today turns out 200 cars a day. There is a demand now for a far greater number. There is a sale for at least 300 a day in 1923. There will be need of 400 in the following year, and by 1925, Pres't Erskine has every reason to believe that his sales force will be clamoring for an output of 500 cars a day.

That means an extra 10,000 men upon the pay roll, men who are hired at good wages steadily, or double the present number carried by this key industry of the city.

That is why Pres't Erskine would disclaim the title of prophet when he says that South Bend is eventually destined to outstrip Toledo and will have 30,000 more inhabitants in 1925, for each man on the pay roll means a family, and each family means more men and women employed in the commercial houses.

His promise and his announcement of the gigantic building plan carries with it a warning.

Must Build Many Houses.

South Bend must build houses to rent to these new workers who will be employed at this plant. The corporation has already invested huge sums in building houses. It has no time to put into this phase of the matter. Its attention is demanded upon the making of cars—and making cars, not building cities, is its real business.

Very frankly he says that if any large corporation should offer to bring that number of new residents to this city, every commercial and civic body would get busy and organize a definite crusade to welcome them.

Is there any reason why the same spirit should not be tendered to an established local concern which proposes the same result?

The Studebaker Corporation begins its building program within the next two weeks, an extensive one that will probably employ 1,000 men during the present summer, for the plans call for the completion of vast new factories and storage houses before the first of next year.

Mr. Erskine wants to know when the spirit of South Bend will prompt the beginning of a movement to supply at least 2,500 new houses to care for the vast army of workers who will come here for employment when the enlargements are completed.

Mr. Erskine wants to know when the new streets will be opened, the water pipes laid, the extensions of utilities planned or begun, so that when these men who are to place South Bend in the front rank of cities arrive, they can be assured of a place to sleep and to bring their families—for it is a matter of pride that a Studebaker man is a family man, that the policy of the company is one that encourages thrift, that its workers are those who demand and must have comforts.

The \$3,000,000 appropriation for expansion made on Saturday by the directors will provide for new storage houses, two closed body plants and an electric power plant.

Storage Plants First.

The first of these buildings to be erected will be the storage plants, paralleling the Administration building. One of these will be 624 feet long, with a width of 76 feet, four stories high, to be built of reinforced concrete. The other will be one story, 624 by 77 feet in dimensions.

The closed body plants, to be built upon the present site of the old harness factory of the original Studebaker enterprises, will be four stories high, one of them 145 feet by 170 feet in dimensions, and the other with a length of 370 feet and a width of 145 feet.

These are to be completed by October, if possible, and to be filled with machinery and ready for operation not later than Jan. 1.

The other link in the project is the power plant, a rather gigantic affair, capable of furnishing 13,000 kilowatts, from three enormous generators.

All of this work will be done by contracts, for which bids are now being submitted by contractors. It is estimated that the building of the power plant will take at least a year. The other buildings are to be rushed through to completion first in order that the output may be increased.

2,500 More Men by Jan. 1.

That means, says Mr. Erskine, that 2,500 more men will be added to the payroll by the first of next year, a jump of possibly 10,000 in population.

And that means something else. It means that this city and the alert men of the city must be ready to meet this influx of new citizens, ready to house them, ready to meet their needs.